BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON. - - MISSOURL

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

His Speech at Chicago-Sherman's Sophistries Dispetled-The Position of the Democratic Party Regarding the Tariff.

Farwell Hall, Chicago, was literally packed on the evening of the 16th with an enthusiastic audience to listen to addresses from Messrs. Trumbull, Parsons, Sigel, and other Democratic speakers. Gen. Parsons presided. He introduced Judge Trumbull as "the next Governor of Illinois," and proposed three hearty cheers. The suggestion was entirely unnecessary, as at the bare mention of his name the entire audience arose as one man and cheered itself hourse, After expressing his gratitude for the welcome extended, he said:

We need not be discouraged at the result of we need not be discouraged at the result of the late elections. It reminds me that we met with some disa-ters just before Antietam, and other disasters just before Gett, sburg. And I look upon the result in Indiana—for Onio has disappointed nobody—the result in Inhas disappointed nobody—the result in Indiana is but a skirmish preparatory to the
great fight in November, which will result in
giving a position in civil life as high as the
hero of Gertysburg att ined upon the battlefield. [Applause.] I have seen this spirit
wherever I have been throughout the State
within the last six or eight weeks. Never, for
twenty years, have I witnessed such meetings
as have assembled during the ast month, and
ever since the election took place in Ohio and
Indiana, I have attended several meetings
where thousands were present and I saw the
same spirit and the same determination on
the part of the people as embled as I had witthe part of the people assembled as I had witnessed before those elections took place. A few days ago-I mention it as one incident, and I doubt not there are a hundred such in the State—at a meeting which I attended, and after the result of the election was known I met with a gentleman who stated that he had not taken much part in the canvass this year; that in other years he had been very active, but this year he had left the canvass to his friends. Since the result of the election in Indiana, however, and since he heard the shouts of these Republicans over this little skirmish between subordinate officers, he felt that it was his duty to take hold and he said to his friends then present: "I will to-day subscribe \$200 and devote my whole time from this until election to organize and carry this county for Hancock and English." That was the spirit that manifested itself in many places where I have been.

It is my purpose this evening, to review briefly some of the positions assumed by

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Mr. John Sherman, in a speech he made in this city a few days ago. He starts out by say-ing that there are in this country two parties, and that they entertain different views in regard to the powers of the Federal Government; and then he proceeds to state what the views entertained by the Republican party are and also what the views of the Democratic party are. I suppose we may take his statements as being correct so far as he represents the views of the Republicans of the statement day, but he was a suppose we may the present day, but I am not willing to accept it as he represents that of the Democratic party. He represents the Republican party as entertaining the view that this is a Nation; that it is possessed of sovereign power, and has power over all the rights of the individual. Gen. Logan, another spokesman of the Republican party, says that the Republicans contend that this is a Nation, a sovereign Nation, and that its power is above and over all other power. If this position is true then we have a centralized Government here, possissing all rower over the individual and sessing all power over the individual, and that would be a very different Government from the one which our fathers meant, and a convenience of different Government from the one which our fathers meant, and a little protection they want to have, and I will show you in a moment, by Mr. Sherman's own confession, they will have all they ought to have when you levy a tax accessary to

liberties of the people.

The Republican party is the advocate of a centralized Government with all power. I propose to prove in a few words that the Re-

propose to prove in a lew words that the Re-publican party is an organized lie. In 1860 they adopted a platform with a resolution that the maintenance of the rights of the States was essential to the endurance of our political fabric. It essential then it is so to-day. And he who claims that all power is in the Federal Government advocates that which is destructive to our liberties as a people. is destructive to our liberties as a people. Why is it that the people of Ireland and Poland complain? It is because they are denied the right of home government. Your lot will be no better than theirs when the doc-trine of the Republican party is adopted, and all power is lodged in the Government at

The Democratic party does not advocate the doctrine that all power is in the States. It advocates that the Federal Government is sovereign within the powers conferred upon it, and all power not so conferred is reserved

to the States.

An attempt is being made to array the wealth and capital of the country against the mass of the people. The Democratic party believes that all men are created equal, and it matters not to me, or any true Democrat, where a man is born, what language he speaks, what faith he possesses, or what the color of his skin; he has all the rights of any other man. [Applause.] other man. [Applause.]

THAT IS OUR CREED. What more did Sherman say? He inquired what the Democratic party had done when it obtained control of the House of Representatives. He said: Nothing except to undertake to repeal a law passed for the purpose of se-curing honest elections. He said that they did not propose to amend it, but they offered to repeal it, and put the repeal on to an Army appropriation bill, which President Hayes vetoed, and that the Democrats had refused to pass the necessary appropriations to feed the soldiers. That was his argument. Now, what soldiers. That was his argument. Now, what is the truth? Let us have the facts. That original Election bill passed as a part of an appropriation bill originally; but that is not material here. Is it true that that was all the Democrats did? After President Hayes had vetoed that bill it came up as a separate measure. The original bill authorizing the appointment of Marshals and Deputy Marshals to supervise the elections allows the shals to supervise the elections allows the Marshal to appoint these Deputies all of his own party. There were appointed in the city of New York, at one time, some twelve hunof New York, at one time, some twelve him-dred of these Marshals, all of one parry, who were mere electionecrers for the Republican organization. A proposition was made to re-peal that provision, and President Hayes ve-toed it. Afterward it came up in another form, and Gen. Garfield said in reference to the measure, as it now stands, that there was "one charge made by the other side, and in so far as it was true I consider it a just objection to the law. It was that the law had been used, or was capable of being used, to fill election precincts with men of one party whose time might be employed at the public expense for public electioneering purposes. I have declared, and now declare, myself willing to modify the lawso that the alleged abuse can not take place. I did not offer my substitute as a compromise on the question of what I believe just and right. I make no compromise anywhere, but I do believe that it strengthens the Election law to free it from every ground of charge that it is partisan or be used for merely partisan purposes,"

THE LANGUAGE OF MR. GARFIELD, and he offered a substitute providing that these Deputy Marshals be taken from the different parties. The Democrats in Congress took it up and passed i, and President Hayes vetoed it, as a separate measure; the very measure that Gen. Garfield said was just and right! And now Mr. Sherman comes before the people and says that the Democrats did not offer to amend this law. What think you of a party whose leaders falsify the records like that? What more did he say? He then claimed

What more did he say? He then claimed credit for the Republican party in advancing the public credit of the Nation so as that we now have a sound currency; and he complains that when the Democrats were in power in 1800, under Mr. Buchanan, our currency was depreciated, and we could only borrow money at 12 per cent. Well, that is true; and why is it so? Why, we were at that time threatened with war; the States were undetraking to secede from and break up the Union, and the credit of the country was impaired thereby.

Well, how was it three or four years afterward? Why, these very greenbacks, and this

well, how was it three or lour years afterward? Why, these very greenbacks, and this National currency which he eulogizes so highly, at that time was not worth 50 cents on the dollar! Why? Because we were in the midst of a great war. And would it not be as just to charge the Republican party with having ruined the credit of the country in 1864, 1865, and 1866, and all along until 1879, and with having depreciated the currency of the

Fron County Register country during all those years, as to charge the Democratic party with the condition of the public credit when we were threatened with the disruption about to take place? But the Republican party is not entitled to any credit for the condition of the currency.

IT IS A PRETENSE, A SHAM, A LIE! The speaker then proceeded to show the in

consistencies between the Republican platforms of 1872 and 1886.

Sherman had claimed, he said, for the Republicans the credit for paying off the bonds
in gold. For his part, he had never given
them credit for it. He had heard Sherman
and Morton both say that the country had the
undoubted right to pay off the bonds in the
same money that they were bought for. At a
later day they passed a resolution providing
for their payment in coin, although they consistencies between the Republican plat for their payment in coin, although they didn't say what kind of coin. They failed to provide, however, that the laborer and the mechanic should be paid for his work in coin, and left him to take greenbacks worth less than fifty cents on the dollar.

The passage of the Saver bill over Hayes's

veto had rendered resumption possible, an yet Garfield had denounced that bill as an no mitigated swindle, and predicted dire disas ter as the result of its passage.

He showed that the Republicans were false to the principles enunciated in their platforms in 1860 and 1872, and were entitled to no credit for the present prosperity. If they claimed any, they must also be willing to shoulder the responsibility for the great crash of 1873. Prosperity came with a Democratic Congress.

The Republicans made a great ado about a change being impolitic. Why, they were all the while fighting to produce a change—a change from a Democratic to a Republican Congress. The Democrats wanted but little change—the mere matter of a President. They wished to have Congress and the President. wished to have Congress and the President act in harmony in securing reform. [Applause.]

ON THE TARIFF QUESTION. Judge Trumbull said: I intended to say some-thing in reference to the tariff, in answer to Mr. Sherman. I want to show the absurdity of appealing to the laboring mechanics of this country in favor of a protective tariff. His admissions are enough to condemn his position. I will read them. He states the posi-tions of the two parties, and I believe he states them substantially correct. As I recollect it, at any rate, it is this. Democrats are not in fav-or of free trade, but they are in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes, and such a tariff affords all the protection that any manufacturing in-terest ought to ask or require. Republicans, on the other hand, favor a tariff for protection. That is the difference is tween the two parties. Now, Mr. Sherman, ... stating what the Republicans want, says: "We Republicans say that we are in favor of a tariff which while it would yield sufficient revenue to car-ry on the operations of the Government, will also so foster and protect our industries as to make us a great manufacturing and commercial as well as agricultural people. That is our idea. Why should not this be done? When they levy a tax on the article that you consume, why should they also not levy an equal tax on the article that you produce?" equal tax on the article that you produce?"
That is just the objection. You see it—when you levy a tax on the articles that you produce from abroad, why should not you levy a tax on those you produce? Why, because the tax that is levied on those you produce goes into the hands of the manufacturer, and the tax that you levy on those you import from abroad goes into the Treasury for revenue. Do you want to be taxed when you buy a hat, or a coat, or a blanket, or a pair of shoes, to pay the manufacturer a bounty? You are willing to be taxed on the importation, bewilling to be taxed on the importation, be-cause you have to pay a tax in some shape to support the Government, and Democrats are in favor of levying a tax up on all these arti-cles, so far as is necessary to raise a revenue for the Government, but they are not willing to levy a tax for the purpose of protecting the man who makes the blanket and the coat simply. That is a tangible idea. The tax is really on the large family, instead of on the large fortune. We do not believe in levying a tax on the great body of the people for the purpose of benefiting a few man who are

from the one which our fathers meant, and a very different Government from the one which was understood to be the character of our Government when the Republican party was formed, and it would be advocating a different principle from that on which it attained power. Our Government is a complicated one and the powers are divided up between the Federal Government and the States, and they are so divided for a purpose, and that purpose was for the security and protection of public liberty and individual liberty.

That is a despotism, and this division of power was to preserve the great which are the manufacture cotton goods and compete with the market in goods and compete with the market in manufacture cotton goods and compete with the manufacture cotton goods and compete with the manufacture cotton goods and compete with the manufacture cotton goods here and competency was a series of the country was a series of t pete with the manufacturers in Manchester, England? What do you want a tariff for? I will tell you what you want it for. You want it because the great body of the people pay to because the great body of the people pay bounty to the manufacturers; that is all. You laboring men in the manufactories, don't you see that you are now, according to Mr. Sher-man's statement, manufactories. man's statement, manufacturing the goods and competing with the markets of the world with the manufactories in Manchester?

Mr. Sherman proceeds: "And we manufacture iron goods that can compete with the iron manufactories in Birmingham. We make cutlery that outsells cutlery in Sheffield in their own market." Then what, in the name their own market." Then what, in the name of heaven, have you got this daty on iron and steel and all these things for? If you can manufacture cuttery, and you can manufacture agricultural implements, and seil them the cheaper in the markets of the world than they can be manufactured anywhere else for, on what principle is it that you tax the great body of the farmers and agriculturists of this country, who buy your machines, to pay you a bounty when you can manufacture as cheaply as these people abread? [Appiause.] Now, we regulate this tariff, as I said before, so as to raise a sufficient revenue, and if they can make anything out of that let them have the benefit of it. Now, what is stated here is true. We do manufacture these articles, but you pay for your agricultural implement much more than you would pay if it was not for this tariff. Ladies pay for the r sewing machines twice, I am told what they can be bounds for in other pay for the r sewing machines twice, I am told, what they can be bought for in other countries, manufactured in America. What we believe in is equality in these matters, as far as we can get it. We will never get it absolutely, but we need the revenue, and if it will benefit any manufacturing interest in the country all thick. It administrated by what country, all right. It is demonstrated by what Mr. Sherman says that no protection is neces-sary at all for the manufacturers of cutlery or sary at air for the manufacturers of cutery or agricultural implements or cotton. It is not required any more than it is required to pro-tect the farmers. We raise in this Northwest many millions of bushels of wheat and corn, We raise hogs and cattle. How is the price of these things fixed? Does not the price of wheat in Mark Lane fix the price in Chicago and will the world? The near who raise wheat and all the world? The mcn who raise wheat in this country get no bounty for raising it,

When the speaker alluded to THE SITUATION IN ILLINOIS the large audience fairly went wild. He was cheered between sentences, and in the middle of sentences, and frequently had to pause for many seconds at a time to allow the noisy and hearty enthusiasm to subside. He concluded as follows:

In closing, my friends, I want to say a word of cheer to you. I stated in my opening re-marks that I had been over the state and had found a very encouraging feeling everywhere. The set of public opinion is unquestionably against the Republican party longer continu-ing in power. I have not been in a county, from the Wisconsin line to the Ohio River, where I have not been told that if other parts of the State dons well as we do then the State of Illinois will elect a Democratic ticket and give its vote to H neock and English. | Loud cheers. That that will be the case outside of the city of Chicago I have not a doubt. Will the city of Chicago and the county of Cook turn out? Will the Democrats see that they are registered and go to the polls and cast their votes and give, as they can, ten thousand majority for Hancock and English? You can do that Will you do that? Will you do can do that. Will you do that? Will you do your duty? See to it that every man in your neighborhood is registered, and that every man votes. Why this is a Democratic city, I do not believe they can be bought with money. I do not think the D-mocratic party would permit itself to be defrauded by the Judges of Election. It is said that the ballot boxes are in the bands of your political adversary. What of it? Watch them, and if we find them undertaking to rob this people of their rights, let us bring them to justice, and we will see that no guilty man escapes. Now, I want to know to night if this large assembly and there are men enough in the hall to night to accomplish it it you undertake to do it—I want to know if tois large assembly, with one voice, is willing to say that from now until the election, no matter how Indiana goes, we will give 21 votes to Hancock and English, and that will elect them. I believe you mean to do it. I know you can do it. If you try you will accomplish it. Resolution is half the victory. Resolve that it shall be done, and we will hurt from power this party of false assumptions that has deceived you for ten years by making professions which they belied when they got into power. [Lond cheers]

----The unpopularity of Landers in Indiana has been well understood from the opening of the campaign. Several thousand Democrats cut his name from their ballots, but they will never vote

got into power. [Loud cheers.]

Millions Against Votes.

The Republican party has been in a minority, North and South, since 1874, when the tidal wave of that year swept away a majority of one hundred in the House of Representatives. Three times successively, in 1874, in 1876 and in 1878, the Democrats carried the popular branch of Congress, and last year they gained the Senate. In 1876 Mr. Tilden had a popular majority of one million of white and black votes, over a quarter of a million of white votes alone, and a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral Colleges.

In the local elections of 1878 and 1879 the Republicans had a majority in but fourteen of the twenty-two Northern States, which aggregated 126,447, and they were in a minority of 168,837 in the other eight of those States. In the present House of Representatives fortyfour Republicans, or about one-third of their whole number, are minority mem-

bers. It is thus shown by all these great and decisive tests, extending over a period of six years, that the party now on trial before the country has been and still is in a minority. By a foul fraud, backed by money and by the regular army, this party got possession of power in 1876 against the popular will, as confessed by the chief beneficiary of

that iniquity the day after the election. The power thus infamously acquired has been openly used to intimidate, to bribe, and to buy off those elements of opposition that could be reached in no other way. Casting aside even the mantle of cheap hypocrisy with which they have hitherto sought to cover their corruption, the members of the abuse of a brother soldier whose only Fraudulent Administration, the whole force of officeholders, and all the influences that the immense Government- finds a elergyman contemptible enough al patronage can in any way reach, are now enlisted in a desperate effort to elect the corrupt candidate whose cast- aforethought, what would expel him ing vote in the Electoral Commission put Hayes in the White House.

They know well that a large majority of the people of the United States, North as well as South, are opposed to envy and spite-a meanness and maligthe rotten rule of the Republican party, to its prodigality, to its plundering practices, and to its defiance of all Constitutional restraints when a political object is to be served. How, then, do they propose to overcome this admitted

The answer to that question is to be found in the recent action of a powerful combination of men in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities, some of whose fortunes have been made by disgraceful favoritism at Wash-

We find no fault with those who this fund was foolishly invested is cer- ter of Mr. F.-St. Louis Republican. tain, and that another part of it had to be unexpectedly applied to Vermont and Maine is well known.

The magnificent Jewell sought to appile the recruits to Hancock from the appointment of Deputy-Marshals.

Republican side could be counted by There are no facts on which even the the Potomac. With an empty ex-

ing defeat. They cannot appeal with any hope to to fall back upon to attract confidence. Their moth-eaten issues are Rebel in the present movement. Claims and the Solid South. In this is no concealment about the intention. Union League and a secret society them National instead of Republican. headed by John Welsh, which was exposed by a disgusted Republican, have Hamilton Fish and other well-known and his set of speculators, have formaland resolved to contribute a large sum ity to submit. for the approaching elections. In Boswith more caution but with equal zeal.

These men do not reflect that they are doing a very unwise thing in thus combining to help Garfield by money no hold on the people, and no claims on the Presidency, from being a venal

jobber. The broad question now upon us is whether money or votes shall decide the Presidency. We have the votes; the Republicans, who got in by fraud and force in 1876, propose to get in by tempt.—N. Y. Sun.

Grant's Assault Upon Hancock.

The Cincinnati Gazette, an appropriate vehicle for such stuff, publishes a long account of an alleged interview between a person calling himself "Rev. C. H. Fowler" and General Grant, at the residence of the latter in Galena. One or two specimens will be sufficient for our present purpose:

"General Grant said, 'I have known Han-cock for forty years. He is a weak, vain man. He is the most selfish man I know. He could never endure to have anyone eise receive any credit. Though he received all the mention from his superiors he deserved, and often more, he was always displeased that he was not praised more, and that anyone else was mentioned at all. He is the most selfish man I know. He was a very good corps commander. He was ambitious, and had courage and a fine presence: but he is vain, selfish, weak and easily flattered. He cannot bear to hear anyone else praised, but can take any amount of

"In 1864 when McCleilan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted

Southern favor, he u.s wit enest, and pannell, and waited, till at last he has received the

Assuming that the clerical reporter has done his work faithfully, and that will ever appropriate one dollar for the we have here Grant's own words, or the substance of them, it is difficult to speak of him as he deserves. We think, however, that this revelation of his character will be a surprise to those who have heretofore respected and admired the man without knowing anything of his inner nature; and we are very much mistaken if the mud flung at Hancock does not return and stick to Grant until death-and afterwards. It is such an assault as no gentleman would make upon another, under such circumstances, no matter what the provocation; and in this case there is not the

slightest provocation. So far as the public is aware, General Hancock has up to the present time uttered no unkind or disrepectful word concerning General Grant. Even in his private letters, which the campaign has brought into print, he has said nothing which the sharpest criticism can condemn. On more than one occasion, when certain personal grievances were alluded to, he has declined to discuss the subject, and turned the conversation to avoid seeming to sanction a harsh judgment of the author of these grievances by listening to it. Yet General Grant, apparently lost to all sense of honor or decency, assails General Hancock behind his back. and with weapons such as might be employed by a spoiled child or an angry fishwoman. He stoops-if stooping with him is necessary-to low and vulgar offense is a nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party, and to peddle this abuse to the newspapers. He does, deliberately and with malice from any club whose rules and regulations are based on the usages of respectable society. He voluntarily displarsand with no conceivable motive save nity such as we might expect to see in a common blackguard, but not in an ex-President of the United States. The Cincinnati Commercial calls Grant "the First Citizen of his country." George IV. was once called "the First Gentleman in Europe"-and we know what

the popular verdict is on George IV. Defense of General Hancock against such an assault and such an assailant would be an insult to him. As for General Grant, we leave him where he has placed himself-and lower his worst enemy could not wish him. If there is an atom of shame in his compochoose to contribute to the proper ex- sition, the time will come when he penses of carrying on a Presidential would gladly give his right arm to recampaign. As our polities are now call an act which must bring a blush managed, this has become a costly to the cheek of every American jealous business to both sides, and the cost is of the National reputation at home and increased where a third party engages abroad. Republicans in the present in the business. To bear this outlay, campaign have done many disgraceful and to plant seed in doubtful States, deeds, but it was left for the man the Republican managers assessed all whom that party has most highly honthe officeholders two per cent. on their ored to crown the work of miserable salaries, and demanded a much larger partisanship-and he "will in no wise sum from those above the average lose his reward." General Hancock, grade. It is estimated that from this from our reports, seems to doubt the assessment and the usual sources of accuracy of the Rev. Fowler's statesupply a round million of dollars was ments, but on the other hand, the Cinraised to start with. That a part of cinnati Gazette vouches for the charac-

They Will Not Be Paid.

The Administration, having suspendpall and to astound his adversary by the ed most of its legitimate duties and indisplay of unlimited resources. He corporated itself with the Republican succeeded in getting rid of a good deal campaign machine, has decided to of money without alarming anybody, place the ballot-boxes in charge of Suand when he got to the bottom of his pervisors, and is contemplating the

scores in every school district north of flimsiest pretext of necessity can be based, unless we concede that it is necchequer and a shattered plan at the essary for the Republican party to show close of the campaign, the leaders are majorities in localities where it has confronted with the prospect of a crush- only minorities. And, as this was the sole purpose for which the Election laws were enacted and for which they voters whom they have so often deceiv-ed and betrayed. They have no policy book against the will of the people, it is evident that there is no other object

By unparalleled abuse of the veto extremity wealth comes to the front power which he held by the tenure of and proposes to buy the election. There fraud, Mr. Hayes defeated repeated attempts of the majority of the people, They advertise publicly for "large through their Congress, to strip those sums instantly." In Philadelphia the laws of partisan character, to make

Wielding against the majority the highest prerogative of the office which put up many tens of thousands for had been stolen for him from that ma-Indiana and Ohio. Here in New York jority, Mr. Hayes insolently defied the people and enabled his party to trample men, behind whom stand Jay Gould under foot the great fundamental principle of all republics-the right of the ly met together at the Union League | majority to rule, the duty of the minor-

Having preserved the statute intact, ton the movement has been conducted the Administration, as a part of the campaign machine, has a legal right to appoint a corps of Republican bulldozers in every city, town, township or precinct. This legal right still exists alone, knowing as they do that he has although it would have been swept away, long ago, had not the Executive Department been set up outside the Constitution, in the domain of fraud, on

a basis of larceny. Since it exists, we have no doubt that it will be exercised. We shall have the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals selected from one party only, barefaced bribery in 1880. But they for the proposition of General Garfield are doomed to failure in this unholy at- to select them from all parties was vetoed by Mr. Hayes, in compliance with a demand of the radical leaders-of his party. We shall have disbruisers," ex-convicts and the likeappointed to these offices this year, as in years past, for General Garfield's suggestion that none but men of good character be selected for such duties was vetoed by Mr. Hayes, because he dared not resist the demands of the Radicals. We shall have the law that the law that, as he admitted, was framed in the interest of a party and was unfair in its operations, the law that he desired to see replaced by an honest enactment-we shall have this ple is the Republican ambition. crowning work of Republican diabolism, this infamous contrivance to put down the majority and keep the minor-

details. Now, we take this opportunity to state, in plain terms, that the Super- and falsehood. - Cincinnali Enquirer. visors and Deputy Marshals, appointed

shaped everything to gain Democratic and all the polling places, and can purposeiy select, for this work, the vilest men from the slums, as their predecessors have done. But no Democratic Congress

pryment of these tools. This question has been finally settled. The Democracy were willing to accept a law proposed by James A. Garfield. The Democracy desired the repeal of such provisions of the present law as were condemned by James A. Garfield. They asked only what all candid men, of all parties, conceded to be right. Unauthorized use of usurped authority defeated the will of the people and kept the law as it is. The Administration has the power to appoint official bulldozers, but so long as the public purse is in Democratic control not one dollar will ever be appropriated to pay them .-Washington Post.

A Neglected Issue.

The Republicans had an issue early in the campaign presented to them by their candidate for the Presidency himself. They might honestly have conducted the canvass upon that issue. It had the sanction of the Republican candidate for the Presidency to begin with. It was evidently the purpose of Mr. Garfield to turn the campaign and its discussions into this channel. It had the sanction of the Republican party and its tendencies for fifteen years, tendencies that are increasing. It had the sanction of all of the antecedents of the Republican party, in men and in political organizations, known in our history. The Whig party and the Federal party and their adherents and distinguishing ideas were the immediate ancestors of the motives which Garfield two months ago tried to make the issue of this canvass. Garfield wanted any issue other than his own record. He had recently said that the party was damned which should attempt to get power through fomenting sectional strife, though he became hottest among the fomenters after saying so.

On the 6th day of August last, after the notorious Republican conference in New York, when Garfield went to that city to be snubbed by Conkling, Garfield was serenaded at the head-quarters of the National Republican Committee. It was an unusual thing for a Presidential candidate journey so far to conciliate a prominent member of his own party. It was still more singular that he journey. ed in vain. There was sufficient formality attached to the serenade and speech to give the country reason to believe that Gartield intended to pitch the key-note of the canvass in his response to the serenade. What did he say? He praised the great State of New York chiefly because it had produced Alexander Hamilton. "This is New York, and yonder, toward the battery, more than a hundred years ago, a young student of Columbia College was arguing the ideas of the American Revolution," etc. "That student, soldier, statesman and great leader of thought, Alexander Hamilton, made the Republic glorious," etc. here, on this island, the scene of his early triumphs, we gather to-night, soldiers of the new war, representing the same ideas," etc. Garfield had previously said, years before, that the principles of Jefferson were on the wane, and that those of Hamilton were obtaining. "The people want a stronger Government; and I, for one, am glad

It is plain that Garfield wished to draw the attention of the American people from his own record, which was inevitably an issue, and a true one, and from issues which he knew were false and repulsive to intellect and patriotism, to the discussion of the fundamental principles of government. Had he been a strong, commanding, potential candi-date, the canvass would have taken the direction he sought to give it. He arrayed the Hamiltonian idea against the Jeffersonian idea, and invited a combat. He pleaded for a strong Government as against individuals, strong as against strong people, and asked for a trial of the relative strength of these ideas before the voters of the country. He raised the issue of Government they "have no reason to doubt

Hamilton and the Republican party are harmonious touching the principles of | South in the Electoral College as against government. It is the Hamiltonian no- some weak and unpopular Democratic tion that Garfield wants-that the Republican party wants. Garfield, in this respect, is the lineal descendant of changes with them. The Democrats Hamilton; and it is interesting to recollect that Hamilton was the first promi- The Republicans have a weak and unnent man in the history of the Republic nent man in the history of the Republic caught in financial irregularities. Men candidate has surrendered absolutely called him a defaulter. And his excuse was as old as the story of the human race: "The woman gave me and I did the field open before them. In the vireat." He did not say "I borrowed." But this is aside.

field. It was plain that if the issue of President Hancock, and all the cenhimself, did not see this. No man in be safest and best to deal with them our early history so little sympathized now. The election of General Garfield President for life. He wanted a Senate | 1884. The election of General Hancock reputable characters-roughs, bar-room wanted Governors of States appointed the Union, and that once more assured? by the Federal Government, with the the machinists of empire will toil and veto power. He wanted a Government plot in vain!-N. Y. World. remote from the people. This is Garfield's ideal Government. This is the Republican party's ideal Government. The Jeffersonian idea, the Democratic idea, is exactly the opposite. A small Government and a large individ-General Gardeld condemned as unjust, ual is the Democratic principle. A Government close to people and the subject of the people was and is the goal of the Democratic party. A Government above the peo-

Garfield named an honest issue. The Republican manipulators saw that the discussion of this would be ratal to their ity on top, enforced in all its villainous office loving longings. They hid a real Democratic party in the doubtful States issue behind a false one-of course to lose-to meet the reward of dishonesty

The New Grant Campaigs.

It is not now under the bloody shirt

of philanthropy, it is under the black

flag of empire that the Republicans are going into this election. The defeat of Blaine has discredited the bloody shirt, and Senator Conkling has raised the new standard of his party. In the dark days of the civil war Lord John Russell provoked much angry comment on this side of the water by declaring that, in his opinion, the North was lighting not for Union but for empire. Honest men at the North resented this saying, for they knew that, without distinction of party, they were giving themselves and their treasure to war, not to found a new government here on force and wealth, but to maintain the Government of our fathers upon its ancient basis of justice and of equal rights, an indissoluble Union of indestructible States. What the North resented as a slander from the lips of a British states-man, Senator Conkling now proclaims as the true policy of the great party which has been coerced into accepting him as its leaver. He speaks of the South as Englishmen of the school of Mr. Froude speak of Ireland. He almost reproduces, indeed, the very language in which Mr. Froude laments "the fatal contiguity" of Ireland to England, and intimates, if he does not plainly say, that the United States would be more prosperous and happier if the Gulf of Mexico washed the shores of Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana and Illinois. He does not trouble himself about the negroes. The Republican affectation of a particular anxiety as to the "wards of the Nation" belongs to the policy of the bloody shirt, and, aswe have said, Senator Conkling plainly sees that the bloody shirt has served out its time and gone to rags. He probably would not object to seeing the negroes of the South drowned out with all the rest of the South. He is a practical, not a sentimental "statesman." . His aim is to make the masses of the Northern Republicans drunk with the lust of unbridled political domination; to beget in them toward the South a feeling as nearly as possible analogous with the feeling of the English ruling classes toward Ireland. Were it possible for the Republican party, animated by such a spirit as this, to secure the Presidency in 1880, what would be the outcome of its success? Would it be the perpet uation and development of the pacific Democratio policy to which President Hayes gave in his adhesion nearly four. years ago, and thanks to which the country is now enjoying all the blessings of public harmony and of a general prosperity? Has not Senator Conkling incessantly denounced President Hayes and his Administration as "sunk in infamy?" Did he not turn aside in his speech last week to sneer at President Hayes, and to warn General Garfield that any attempt on his part to imitate that mean pretender to superior political sanctity and to evade the will. of the friends of Grant would be promptly and mercilessly chastised? Were the Republican party, dominat-

eral Garfield, the power of the Executive would be wielded not by him at all but by them. He has already humbled himself before them and bound himself to submit the Executive patronage to their control. Their policy would be the policy of the Administration, and it would be steadily directed to the single end of the re-election in 1884 of Grant, in whom the idea of a centralized Empire, as opposed to the idea of a Federal Union, is incarnated. While it was still thought possible that the Democrats could be lured into making a weak to and unpopular nomination, and that the Republicans could be made to nominate Grant, the friends of Grant took quite another tone towards the South from that in which Senator Conkling now proclaims his new Civil War. General Grant then went about the land telling the truth and declaring that the Southern people regard the stars and stripes as guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color or previous condi-tion of servitude." General Grant then warned the people of the North against sectionalism, and told them that against the people, and asked for a verdict.

This was, to a large degree, honest and consistent. Garfield and Alexander

Then the hope of Grant and of his friends was to secure the votes of the candidate. Now the circumstances have a strong and popular candidate. to Grant and his friends. Should he by any chance be elected they will have tually certain alternative of his defeat they alone at least will survive to be Shrewd Republicans saw that this the true Republican party. Around issue, though perhaps the real, honest them will gather all the sectional oppoissue of the canvass, would defeat Gar- sition to the National Administration were bluntly presented the people tralizing influences in the land-all would not vote against themselves. seething and working together for the Garfield, in his haste to escape from renomination of Grant in 1884. It will with our form of Government as Ham- will mean an immediate restoration of ilton He nevever believed in a Re- the Grant rule at Washington, with an public, in a Democracy. He wanted a inevitable renomination of Grant in with members elected for life. He will mean the final re-establishment of

and the friends of Grant, to elect Gen-

What a pitiful hypocritical fraud is this man Weaver. He travels around the country pretending to up-hold the principles of the Greenback party. He mounts the stump to expa-tiate on "its mission." He writes and telegraphs from all points in its defense. He is continually braying aloud concerning the nature and extent of his personal sacrifices to "the cause," his while, in truth, he is a hired man; hired and paid by the Republican National Committee to work against the of the West .- Washington Post.

-Indiana elected Hendricks Governor in October, 1872, and gave its that he smiled all over. You could not even sit behind him without seeing him smile. He smiled all over. It crazed him, Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speak to me. * After he received that vote in 1864 he had 'the bee in his bonnet,' and the smile all over. It crazed him, Before that would hardly speak to me. * After that he would hardly speak to me. * After he received that vote in 1864 he had 'the bee in his bonnet,' and the smiled all over. You could not even sit behind him without seeing him smile. He was a depute Marshals, appointed this year, will not be paid. Mr. Jewell and Mr. Devens may go on in the line marked out, as far as it pleases them. They can put their buildozers around the procession in Boston bore these words: "The price of Garfield's honor, below to Hancock in November."

They can put their buildozers around this below to the procession in Boston bore these words: "The price of Garfield's honor, below to the below to the procession in Boston bore these words: "The price of Garfield's honor, below to the below to the procession in Boston bore these words: "The price of Garfield's honor, below to the procession in Boston bore these words: "The price of Garfield's honor, below to the below to Electoral vote to Hancock in November.